THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

Chicago Daily Tribune

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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JOHN CLARK,
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ALL KINDS OF JOBBING in the line, to Order. Horse Shoeing, Waggon Blocks, Locks and Hinges, Iron Bands and Doors, Mortising Machines, Iron Awning Brackets of all kinds, Horse Scrapers, Sad Irons, Cutters, Bolts, Screws, Stages, &c.

Hydroanthic Retreat.
DR. J. WEBSTER has recently opened a house on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, for the reception of patients wishing Hydropathic treatment. The location is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the city, and secure from the adjacent noise, a more healthful one cannot be found. Terms moderate. 1y

In Obstetric Practice, and in those weakened and diseased states of the system, which follow in female complaints, Dr. Webster has had unparalleled success with Water Cure treatment, &c. he has had unparalleled success with Water Cure treatment, &c.

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DR. JAS. J. WILSON,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.
WOULD inform the citizens and public generally that his System of Treatment is MILDER, SAFER AND SURER than any other or the ordinary but in the treatment of all kinds of Acute and Chronic diseases, and that while under his treatment the patient is not confined to his room, or deprived of his usual occupation.
PROPRIETOR.

DENTISTRY.
DR. H. & J. QUINLAN, Surgeon Dentists and Manufacturers of Curved Gum Teeth, Have Removed to 44 Clark street, in the new block, No. 37 CLARK STREET, opposite the New Court House.

DR. WILCOX, Dentist,
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No. 20, Dearborn Street, Chicago,
(Opposite the Tremont House.)

DR. BURR'S
PRESCRIBING DISPENSING OFFICE, removed to 44 Clark street, to the New Brick Block, opposite the New Court House. Will give his personal attention to the preparation of the various drugs, and can warrant them to please, or the goods can be returned.

N. B.—We keep every variety of Genie, including Goods put up for Retail, Cooking and Pocket Apparatus, Knives, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Scarfs, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, &c.

We hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

H. & O. WILSON'S
MARBLE WORKS ESTABLISHED ST., FIRST BLOCK, Chicago, Ill. An extensive and choice assortment of Marble always on hand, consisting of Italian and American Statuary, Scotch and American Monumental and Building Stock, which we are prepared to work to order, and put up in the most substantial manner, and at low prices. Steam, Water power, and Machinery. All the Goods supplied on reasonable terms, and delivered at any distance promptly attended to. The trade supplied on good terms, with Grave Stones &c., finished on the rough. 1m6-y

WEBB & MURRAY,
REAL ESTATE
AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Stock and Share Brokers.
73 Clark St., fronting the Public Squares, Chicago, Ill.
We have opened the above Rooms for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, Exchange, Collection, and responsibility to ask their patronage and support.
We also collect Rents and Debts, Pay Taxes and Locate Lands, Draw Deeds, Bonds, Contracts and other instruments of writing correctly, according to the laws of the State of Illinois.
Particular attention given to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, Stock, &c.
Having determined not to speculate in any property on our own account, we shall devote our whole time and attention to the business of others, and hope by so doing to merit the confidence and liberal patronage of the public.
WEBB & MURRAY.

DENTISTRY.
DR. H. H. KELLY, Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago and the public generally, that he has permanently located himself in this city, and is now prepared to execute all operations performed by a scientific surgeon or to put in Mineral Teeth, on the most reasonable terms. Office on Lake street, over Murray's Miammoth store. 1y

Hardware at Wholesale.
WHITMAN, HOUGHTON & CO., HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Order in Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Barrels, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Shovels, Spades, &c., constantly on hand or made to order on best terms. All orders from the Country executed promptly. 1y

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JAMES W. SCOTT, NEW HALL, 108 to 114 PEARL, ON THE WEST BANK of the SOUTH BRANCH, Chicago, manufacturer of Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Castings and Forgings of every description, Screw Cutting, Planing, Drilling, Boring, &c., &c. 1y

Coppersmithing and Brass Foundry.
CHICAGO COPPERSMITH SHOP AND CITY BRASS FOUNDRY, No. 6 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. All kinds of work done in a substantial and workmanlike manner.
Particular attention to repairing for Steamboats and Steam Engines, at low rates. THOMAS GEORGE.

Patent Metalic Air-Exhausted Coffins.
PATENTED BY E. SKIFF, No. 36 Broadway, New York, FOR THE SOLE USE OF H. MARSH, Chicago, Ill. & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, who has been appointed Agent for the City of Chicago, and is now prepared to supply undertakers with Our references, answered, and measures promptly executed. Call and examine.

UNION SCALE WORKS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the Union Scale Works, Rochester, N. Y., would inform the trade that they have started the Union Works, in which they will supply the scales of the Union Scale Co., at the same prices as the Eagle Scales, and Counter Scales, and Counter Beam Scales, Copying Presses, Letter Stands, Hand Stamps, &c., which will be sold at the Factory prices. Warranted equal to any in use. GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

REMOVAL.
DAGUERREOTYPE ARTIST,
Has removed his Gallery to
LAKE STREET, ... 145
Over J. D. Chandler & Co.'s Store.
He invites the public to call and examine his extensive gallery of Pictures, on inspection of which, he trusts, will be convinced that his operations are unsurpassed in the city. Mr. Van Schoonhoven was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Daguerreotypes in 1850. 1y

GOLD PLATING.
DR. A. FOOT, 44 Clark street, Chicago, continues to do all kinds of Plating, for Builder, Carriage and Door Plates and Knobs of the latest style, Bell Pulls, etc., etc.
Lightning Rod Points constantly on hand.
He is also prepared to do Gilding, Silvering, Bronzing and Brass Finishing.
Also Repairs, Candlesticks, Castors, etc., repaired.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. 1m6y

DR. BURR'S
PRESCRIBING DISPENSING OFFICE, removed to 44 Clark street, to the New Brick Block, opposite the New Court House. Will give his personal attention to the preparation of the various drugs, and can warrant them to please, or the goods can be returned.

J. C. GARLAND'S
Trunk Emporium,
160 LAKE STREET. 160
Cor. 1st Building formerly occupied by Chamberlin's Leather Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having opened the above corner store for a Depot and Sub Agency for the sale of Garland's Patent Trunks, now on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, will keep a large assortment of the same, which he will sell for cash or approved credit. The advantages of this invention are Perfect Security against Dampness, Mustiness and Mildew, and a more convenient article, in many respects, than any other extant. Also, Carpet Bags and Satchels, of every description, manufactured to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and examine for yourselves. J. C. GARLAND.

NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.
Great Improvement in Printing Fluids.
J. KENNICOTT, No. 98 Lake street, having purchased ALLEN'S PATENT for the State of Illinois, and for Chicago, is prepared to furnish Printers with a superior article of Printing Fluid, which for Strength, Fineness and Durability, is pronounced by all who have used it, to be unequalled. The advantages of this invention are Perfect Security against Corroding the Types, Preventing the Ink from Drying on the Rollers, and Causing a perfect union of the Ink and Water, and at the same time, producing a clear impression, and a fine appearance that is impossible, to obtain in any other way. Printers are invited to call and see it used, or send to Dr. K. as it produces for the Dental Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c., which are generally kept in Druggists and Apothecaries stores. 1y27

SEWING MACHINES.
A VERY great and decided improvement in Sewing Machines is offered to the public by the Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES. One of the great points gained in this machine is the perfect ease with which it is worked. It is so simple in its construction, so much of a chain stitch in its operation, that a child can work it, and it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best machine for family use, and for a boot and shoe manufactory, combining so effective taste or beauty with utility. Call and examine for yourself, at the Office of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., No. 115 Lake street, over Murray's Miammoth store. 1y

SOLE LEATHER AND BOSTON VALISES.
Together with a great variety of other descriptions of CARPET BAGS AND LADIES' SATCHELS,
all of which will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Also, a large assortment of Carriage Trimmings, which are strictly confined to this business, and with constantly increasing facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to offer to the trade goods of superior workmanship and finish, at the lowest prices. We invite all who are desirous of purchasing to call and examine our stock, as we are confident that a visit to our establishment will not be regretted.
No. 45 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Premium Trunk Manufactory.
23 Clark st., Second Door North of Lake St. 23
W. & G. WRIGHT respectfully announce to the public that they have received the premium over seven competitors for the best assortment in the manufacture of every description of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, held in this city. They have also received in Chicago, South Side Literary Society and Young Men's Association Fairs, premiums for Valises, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, Packing Trunks, Boston and Wood Trunks.
W. & G. Wright would call attention to the fact, that one of the firm has had a practical experience of twenty years in the business, and in the trade of Boston and Chicago, for the last three years, and that all articles sold by them are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and upon inspection, they are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and upon inspection, they are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and upon inspection, they

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO: FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1853.

*** *The Postage of Semi-weekly Copies to and Books, on the first and second Columns on the third page.*

Commercial Troubles and the Chicago Tribune.—The *Daily Tribune* having imprudently opened its columns to an article which is a gross misrepresentation and wrongs the faith of a great portion of the citizens of Chicago, signalizing them as "Catholics," &c., &c., strange and sad to say it refuses to reopen its columns to the following communication, in justification of the rights of the Catholic Church. Presuming I shall find equity at your hands, I send it to you, as prepared for that purpose. J. A. I.

Chicago, March 11, 1853.

The letters above we find in the Western Tablet, a religious newspaper of this city, published under the direction of the Catholics. The article referred to is the well known letter of Bishop Whittingham, which has been going the rounds of the papers, wherein he denies having left the Episcopal Church for the Catholic, as had been charged upon him. We published it as one of the interesting documents of the day, without any editorial endorsement or comment. We did nothing more nor less than is done almost every day by the conductors of a daily paper, that in any degree professes the news of the day. It is impossible to say which shall include and which shall exclude any parties, without distinction. We simply published an interesting document written by a prominent man, expressive of his sentiments. We should publish a letter of Bishop Hughes is just the same way and spoke as soon. So we would if Judge Douglas, or if Edward Everett, or of any other, who had written a striking article of universal public interest, without taking into account at all whether the article represented our own sentiments or not. Whether we commented or not upon it is entirely a different question from its publication. In this case we did our comment, because the subject matter was not in our line. In an article of Judge Douglas we probably should. A case in point occurred in Wednesday's Tribune. We published an editorial from the same Tablet, because we deemed it a striking document. It is an article in fact that many of our readers would be interested in. We published it without comment, because we chose to.—If we see fit to comment upon it at some future time, we shall do so, because the subject of common schools is in our line. But it is as absurd to say that the Tribune is opposed to the Catholics as a religious sect, because it published Whittingham's letter, as to say that we are opposed to the Protestants as a religious sect, because we published Daniel O'Hara's editorial.

But the *Tablet* says we would not publish a reply to Whittingham's letter, and thereupon uses strong language about us. Now the editor of the *Tablet* ought to know, and does know, that the communication offered us was about six times as long as Whittingham's, and would take up about six columns! The idea of our taking up almost the whole reading space of our paper with a discussion of a religious matter was out of the question. Nay, more: in reply to a public inquiry whether the article could not be shortened, Mr. Label, who brought it, said, with an equanimity which seemed to us entirely uncalled for, "No, not by a word, not by a syllable." So ended the matter. We would not on any account publish a controversial article of that length between a Protestant minister,—we saw no reason why we should from a Catholic one. In this immovable decision, we know every reasonable Catholic will sustain us. Our sentiments towards the Catholics are of the most friendly and kindly character. We trust that hard or unchristian words from any Catholic editor will not avail to excite any other feelings. The *Tribune* has a good many readers among the Catholics. They take the paper for its news, and that they want as varied and full as possible. In this department we labor to gratify them alike with the brightest of any other sect. They do not look to the *Tribune* for a column of their creed. They would not take such a paper, and very wisely too, if we filled up six columns with Mr. Label's article, and left out politics, market reports and local items. Moreover, the Catholics do not differ from the rest of mankind in supposing that some words they find in the newspaper they take shall not express their private sentiments. They do not want all articles to read as soft and soothing as the cooing of a turtle dove.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly Captain of the steamer Hibernia for late St. Louis papers.

La Salle and Peru.

Last Saturday, on noticing the opening of the road by a small paragraph, we stated that several had cleared from Peru. A subscriber in La Salle considers it to us, and calls our attention to the following note:

La Salle, March 21st, 1853.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I see the enclosed from your paper of Tuesday, 15th inst. The Colnetors office for Illinois and Michigan Canal is at La Salle, which is containing about 1,500 inhabitants and is the termination of the canal. Peru is the Illinois river, about two miles below—

And now, as your valuable paper has always seen fit to represent the latter town as the place where all business connected with the canal was transacted, I thought I would take the liberty to give you this information.

Hoping in future you will "render to Cesar the things which is Cesar's." I am,

Respectfully yours, A. REMICK REX.

While we admit the amend by acknowledging the error alluded to, we desire to express our belief of the truth of the assertion that we have always seen fit to represent the latter town as the place where all business with the canal was transacted." It is true, however, that we have ever viewed La Salle and Peru as rival towns, on the contrary, as having an identity of interest, and a common future. With this feeling we have not, on several occasions, been as particular as we probably should have been in designating the petty jealousies of some of the citizens of both places—in publishing matters of interest to them. However, either place has a right to feel in reputation, by our negligence, we are confident Peru has as much cause of complaint as La Salle. We have said a great many pleasant things of the latter town, but our letters have not been appreciated by *A Subscriber*, at least. We have published all the statistics in reference to its trade, &c., that could be obtained. We have spoken of its advantageous position, and its enterprising citizens frequently, but have received no word of commendation from the citizens of that place. We publish a paper, however, designed to enlighten the public upon every subject of importance, and it is not probable we shall be influenced to withhold anything concerning La Salle, which may be advantageous to it, and interesting to our readers, nor to go into a panegyric upon its advantages over other growing towns, by reason of the censure or commendation of a few of its citizens.

☞ The St. Louis Republican, after referring to the movement for getting up a People's Bank in this city, of which we published an account a few days ago, says that such a movement ought to induce St. Louis merchants to take up and increase the stock of the Bank of Missouri without hesitation. Then and not until then, will they have a good currency.

Garden City Institute.

A person whose name is not given, (and anonymous communications it is well known cannot be entertained with any hospitality in a Newspaper office) sends us a two-paged criticism on the last examination of the scholars of the Garden City Institute. As we were not present on the occasion, we have no means of knowing whether the statements are true or not, and we cannot but express our surprise that any person would for a moment suppose, that we would publish severe strictures, not to say scandal, on an examination at so good an institution. The opening paragraph we will give, as it contains very good advice which ought to be heeded. We too would have been glad to have had in our columns a "notice" of the examination, and such a notice, for the sake of the Institute ought to have been promptly sent to the *Tribune*, endorsed by some responsible name. Such a notice we would have been most happy to publish, if handed to us promptly, but an irresponsible article at this late day is out of the question. We have expended so many words on this little matter, for the sake of calling the attention of all those interested in education and in our schools, to the importance, as it regards the cause of education, of notices being sent to the public press, concerning any examination or exhibition, or election, in connection with any school.

Those notices should be prepared by some active, reliable friend of the school. It should be the business of somebody to see to this thing, as much so as to see that the schoolrooms are swept out and fires made. Editors would be glad to make all these notices themselves if they could; they would be glad to attend everything that comes off in this city of 45,000 people, including the concerts, preaching, examinations, courts, conventions, fires, fights, caucuses, &c., &c., but they cannot, and so for some things they must rely on others. The following is the promised extract:

To the Editors of the Daily Tribune:

We hoped on this to have seen in your columns some notice of the examination of the Garden City Institute. But we fear that in Chicago as well as elsewhere, there is but little interest felt in the community in school examinations. They are generally considered dry affairs, and if they do but meet the upper station of the examining committee, it is all right. But surely, where there is a school numbering one hundred and sixty students, there should be parents enough sufficiently interested in the progress and welfare of their children, and those too that are acquainted with the studies pursued, to encourage the teachers, and in some measure compensate them *for* their toil, by being present and manifesting that interest on the day of examination. Such an evidence that his labors are appreciated, would be worth more to the teacher, and stimulate him to forth more to the student, than the five or ten dollars paid for instruction.

Gymnasium in Detroit.—Our neighbor is ahead of us. Excellent Gymnasium Rooms were opened in Detroit on Monday, and the occasion was marked by a most favorable sign of progress, namely, the great interest taken in it by the ladies. Gallantry will require the erection of another for the use of the fair sex.

Santa Anna.

The age and down of Santa Anna's life will form a picturesque region for the travels of his biographer. It is probably to the surprise of the old General himself, that he finds a body of commissioners deputed to meet and invite him to return to Mexico, and perhaps to try again the Presidential Chair. A large majority of the people of Mexico appear to be in favor of his return, and those who approve this will no doubt be his political friends. The last report was, that seven States had already voted for him.—The Commissioners, at the last dates, were at Havana waiting his arrival there. The British mail steamer Don arrived at Havana on the morning of the 13th from Vera Cruz. Passenger by her report that the general impression in Mexico was, that Santa Anna would not proceed directly there, but await in Havana the formation of an army, now being raised, to support his views.

☞ The American Railway Times, after alluding in a very pleasant style to an article one of the editors of this paper prepared when in Philadelphia lately, for the North American, at the request of its editors, makes the following just prophecy about Chicago, and publishes our entire article:—"Some little while since, in an article of some length, we demonstrated that the city of Chicago would, ere the close of the present century, become one of the principal internal cities of the continent, if not the greatest. The whole trade of that immense territory east of the Pacific slope will fall into Chicago as naturally as the trade of the valley of the Hudson flows 'down to New York.'"

Steamers May Flower and Sam. Ward.

The Detroit Tribune says:

THE MAY FLOWER.—This splendid steamer swung out from her dock this morning, and under a full head of steam, with all her steamers thrown to the breeze, made a beautiful run up the river, around the Island, and back to her dock. Capt. Geo. Willoughby walks the quarter deck; and with a reputation world wide, and the queen of the Lakes under his command, we are assured that the M. C. R. R. line will sustain its enviable position as an agreeable line to travel upon. We learn that the Str. Sam Ward, which is receiving a thorough overhauling, in all her parts, is to be added, the coming season, to the Lake Superior fleet, and will run in connection with the Pacific, on the Lower Lakes.

Wholesale Business in St. Louis.

The Republican says that the spring trade of St. Louis has opened well. The demand is generally from the towns in Missouri, and the accessible places in Illinois, either by railroad or river. After a little, we suppose communication with the upper part of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, and then we shall have new demands upon our market. So far, our merchants have had no reason to complain of payments to them. The collections from time to time, and payments here, have been very liberal, and we think there is reason to be satisfied on both sides. Merchants from the country have had all the indulgences they asked, and on their arrival here goods have been laid down to them at prices which satisfied them that they could make anything by going to New York. For this reason, many of them have purchased their stocks in this city, and we feel quite sure that they will continue to do so hereafter.

While these advantages are offered by the dry goods dealers especially, obvious inducements are held out by the dealers in groceries, &c.—The capital invested enables many of our merchants to purchase upon very favorable terms, and they are, of course, willing to sell at very moderate profits. We undertake to say, that our grocery houses are furnished with better and more extensive stocks than were ever seen in this city, and that they can sell upon better terms than can be obtained in any Atlantic city. As they are on the market all the while in the Eastern and Southern cities, with a surplus capital to invest, they can hardly fail to get better bargains than those who depend upon regular importations, or who buy for the purpose of immediate sale. In every department of the grocery trade, therefore, goods can be purchased in this city upon more advantageous terms than if bought elsewhere.

It is a good indication for St. Louis as well as for Chicago, that the merchants there are advertising in our papers. Almost every day do we receive some advertisement or notice or letter of enquiry about the *Tribune* from the St. Louis. If the St. Louis merchants will only let us know what they have to sell, and at what rates, we will promise them the buyers.

Civil and Religious Liberty.

At the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in New York, the toast of "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World," having been given, Richard O'Gorman, Esq. used the following noble language:

Mr. PRESIDENT.—Before I address myself to the sentiment you have just honored, and which I listen to so favorably received, let me say how glad I am to meet so large and so jovial a family party around our board to-night. The good saint, Isa. I Blink, little reason to be ashamed of blessing; and he it is, let us hope, who, in token of his full satisfaction, has touched our wits with the fire of kindly good fellowship. His watchful care has kept off the influence thrilling from heart to heart—glowing in every face, and sparkling in every eye—associating festivity, and giving loyalty to mirth.

I like this Society. I like to honor it as a Society simply of Irishmen; because it does not seek to inflict upon its members an impossible uniformity; because, while it gives free room for the growth of every diversity of opinion, it passes by and leaves untouched the battle dismast, and gathers with a kindly hand, and weaves into a fair garland, the flowers of brotherly love that blossom in plenty for every hand that will truly seek them out.

I do not think, Sir, that any sentiment can be more dear to every honest heart, than that you hate just prospects. Civil and Religious Liberty—the right to every man to use his own faculties to his own interests—to rise by the strength of his own character, without check of caste or clan to bar his road to wealth, power, or distinction—full of freedom of action to every citizen, in so far as his action does not interfere with the like right in every one of his fellows—freedom of thought—freedom of worship complete and unquestioned. For this, in every age good men have longed and prayed. Heroes have toiled for it. Martyrs have died in its defense. And still, to the great mass of mankind, it is a hope deferred—a blessing unattained.

Railroad Items.

FRACTURE OF CAR AXLE.—A letter to Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine, gives a sketch of the fractured axle at the late Andover accident:—The fracture started in a groove, turned near the journal of the axle, to receive a thickness of leather, for the purpose of excluding dust from the bearing. Without this sharp cornered groove, Mr. Colburn says the axle might have been now running. It is a matter of some astonishment that manufacturers of car axles should persist in adopting so visible a mistake as the one referred to by Mr. Colburn, as almost every paper upon fractured axles points out the danger and folly of it.—*Railway Times.*

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In the Common Pleas of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, a verdict of $6,100 has been recovered against the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The plaintiff was a brakeman, and had lost his left hand.

THE FRENCH RAILWAYS.The number of finished railways in France is twenty-seven—measuring in the aggregate 2,303 miles. The receipts of these roads in 1851 were $20,002,912, and the receipts in 1852 were $24,735,938.

THE WABASH RAILWAY.—The Toledo Republican states that the contract for the construction of this road from Toledo to Lafayette, has been let to responsible contractors, who are under bonds to have it finished within two years.

GREAT TUNNEL OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Pacific Railway in Missouri, has one of the most remarkable (though not the longest) tunnels in the world. For 920 feet in one part, and 460 in another, it is to be cut through the solid rock. The approaches to it, for long distances, are cut fifty feet in depth, faced with the rock. The tunnel itself is sixteen feet high, arched over.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—At New York, before Judge Betts, Darius H. Holbrook, against the Illinois Central Railway Company and Robert Schuyler, President. Bill filed for injunction to restrain defendents from issuing more stock than what was equivalent to the amount of funds expended on the construction of the road. Decision not yet given.

DAYTON SHORT LINE RAILWAY AND TUNNEL.—This work is planned as a straight line road from Cincinnati to Dayton. The distance between these places, as surveyed, is fifty-one miles. The most remarkable feature in it is the great tunnel, through the hills, north of the city, which will be about 6,200 feet, about a mile and a half in length, and will underlie the Walnut Hills.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW OF MISSOURI.—This law provides that the guage of all the roads to be built in that State, shall be five feet and six inches. The Alton Telegraph says Missouri is the only State in the Union which has adopted this guage. As it will prevent connections with roads in other States, and thus require transhipment of the freight passing over them, it will tend directly to build up commercial depots and ship ping points within that State.—The people of Missouri keep a watchful eye upon their domestic interests. The St. Louis Republican, referring to it, states that the law authorizes any number of persons, not less than six, to construct a railroad in that State.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—This great connecting artery through Ohio, by which the East is united with the Far West, is now rapidly approaching completion, and in the course of this spring will be opened for continuous travel. Its Eastern terminus is at Galion, on the Columbus and Cleveland road, where it will connect with the Western terminus of the Pennsylvania and Ohio road; thence it runs westwardly, 116 miles, to Union, on the State line between Ohio and Indiana, 18 miles south of Bellefontaine and Bellefontaine north. There are some eighty-three miles of heavy rail (a portion of it compound rail) now laid, but not in a continuous line, and cars running upon it.—*Cin. Record.*

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILWAY.—This proposed road, running from Cleveland to New Brighton, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway, is 103 miles in length, and the Western Division has been put under contract from Cleveland. The design of the supporters of this project is to furnish the shortest possible railway line from Cleveland, Ohio, to the great Atlantic cities, to give railway facilities to the localities on the line not already furnished, and to penetrate the coal and iron districts of Trumbull county. The railway connections of the Cleveland and Mahoning road, will be very extensive, stretching west as far as Galena, and east to Philadelphia.

INDIANOPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY.—This road is now completed from Indianapolis east to the Ohio State Line, a distance of 85 miles. By the first of May next, there will be a continuous line of railways from New York to Terre Haute.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—This road is now in operation some 103 miles, 47 miles at the Eastern end, and 55 miles adjoining the South Carolina road, by which latter it connects with the City of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga. The whole of the remaining portion of the work is being rapidly prosecuted, and will be completed this year. This road is one of the most important links in the land mail route between the east and New Orleans.

NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD.—We learn that Mr. Newell and the corps of Engineers engaged in the survey of the N. C. Railroad, between Quincy and Galesburg, have returned to this city, and that the survey is probably completed, but of the different routes surveyed no definite selection has yet been made.—*Quincy Whig.*

Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

The *Joliet Signal* says of this road:

It seems to be under the management of the most efficient and energetic officers, who speed the surveys and work with the greatest rapidity. The grading between Springfield and Bloomington is nearly completed, and we learn that contractors have commenced laying down the rail.

The route between Bloomington and this city has been surveyed and selected; and Mr. Lee, Chief Engineer of the road, informs us that the grade is very favorable. Most of this distance has been put under contract to responsible men who are on hand with their forces ready to commence work. Between this city and Wilmington, the route was found far more favorable than was anticipated.

This road, extending about 280 miles through the most fertile portion of our State, and opening a thoroughfare from St. Louis eastward, will be of immense benefit to our people. We learn that the certainty of its being built has already had the effect to raise the value of real estate in the counties through which it passes nearly one-half. In this city and Wilmington, it has been the means of a great rise in the price of town property. And its completion will extend these advantages throughout the county.

Mr. Lee, the chief engineer, was, for some time, the chief engineer of the Hudson River Road, and ranks among the very first in his profession. He has a most select corps of engineers with him. Mr. Gardiner, who has been a leading and favorite engineer on the Hudson River Road since its commencement, has lately become associated with Mr. Lee. The road is greatly favored in being under the charge of such superior men.

☞ It is said that Raffaele Monti, the Milanese sculptor, sends his wonderful marbled statue of the Doubtful Beggar to the New York Crystal Palace for exhibition, in May. This is pronounced to be the only work in which apparent transparency has been given to solid marble.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Clayton's Speech.

We have received the clear, strong, and triumphant speech of Senator Clayton on the Central American question. It is a masterly exposition of the subject, and of his own action in the inquiry made with Sir Henry Bulwer; and we regret that want of room compels us to omit its publication in our columns. The following portion of it, however, in relation to the Monroe doctrine, is so lucid and instructive that, we have concluded to append to the debate, but even that has been crowded out. We commend it especially to the rampant modern Democratic advocates of this doctrine at the present day, that they open their eyes to the alarming fact that it may open their eyes to the alarming fact that they are exposing themselves to the charge of advocating the rank *federalism* of J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay:

Mr. Monroe's declaration was made in his seventh annual message to Congress, on the 2d of December, 1823.

"We owe it," said he, "to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the European powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.—With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition, for the purpose of oppressing them, or of controlling in any other manner their destiny, by a European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This celebrated declaration, which is often quoted as a pledge to go to war with any European nation which shall attempt to colonize any part of the continent, was a declaration by the President to a foreign country, but a mere recommendation to Congress, to declare, first, that we think any attempt to extend the European system to this hemisphere, or to establish colonies in this hemisphere, would be dangerous to our peace and safety; and secondly, that any European interposition to control the destiny of Cuba, would be dangerous to our peace and safety, and our good feelings would be wounded by it.

Such a recommendation to Congress was clearly within the province of the President, and if so, it had performed its office. The President had no power to bind the nation by such a pledge. The sound and sober judgment of the people of the United States had not been brought up to the conclusion that we could, in any event, make common cause with the republics of the South, or involve ourselves in the embroilments of the European world, by our sympathies, all our good feelings were with them; we wished them success; but self-preservation is the first law of nature and of nations; we were there, as far apart from any unprofitable quarrel to depart from our settled policy. As a strong evidence of what the opinion of this House then was, the present Secretary of State, (Mr. Clay,) then a member of this House, had submitted a resolution responding to the sentiments of the Message of the President. The Greek resolution was substituted, too, at the same session, by the then Governor of Massachusetts; the fever was up; we seemed to be then, if we ever had been, prepared to go on a political crusade in behalf of others. The sober judgment of the House interposed; the Greek resolution shared its fate, and sleeps upon the table. Mr. Clay saw clearly that the same fate inevitably awaited his South American resolution, with only this difference, that it would probably have been negatived *by a much more overwhelming majority.* It was not called up.—He, however, did not, by a personal act, make an expression of opinion. By submitting his resolution, others were induced not to do so, with an expectation of having an opportunity to vote upon it. Had it been pressed, in the national honor is pledged to act upon the declaration of that message. For himself, he did not so consider it; as for one, he never could agree to endanger the peace of the country by sending ministers to the consultative assembly at Panama."

In the same celebrated debate on the Panama mission, Mr. Buchanan opposed the mission on the same grounds.

Speaking of the Monroe declaration, he said: "It answered the purpose for which it was intended, and the danger which then threatened the Southern Republics has passed away. This declaration *contained no pledge to any foreign Government.* It left us perfectly free, but it has since been converted into such a pledge by Mr. Adams' Administration; and, although they have not formed formal alliances with the Southern Republics, yet they have committed the country in honor to an alarming extent." "Mr. Clay," said he, "has gone to such extremities, in the cause of those Republics, that in this particular, principles must unavoidably be disregarded to compliment his heart at the expense of his understanding."

Mr. Buchanan's complaint against Mr. Clay was, that he thought, went to show the weakness of Mr. Clay's head, was this, that he had instructed Mr. Poinsett to bring to the notice of the Mexican Government the message of Mr. Monroe, and that Mr. Poinsett had said to the Mexican Government that "the United States had pledged themselves not to permit any other power to interfere with the independence or form of government of the Spanish American Republics." I know it is claimed that in Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Hise, he asserted the Monroe doctrine; but on careful examination of his language it will not affect what he did not instruct Mr. Hise to make any such declaration, and only said that European interference with the domestic concerns of the American republics would "jeopard their independence and ruin their interests," and in the very next sentence he assigns a reason why the United States should not seek interference, and in the same instructions he tells Mr. Hise that "it is our intention to maintain our established policy of non-intervention in the concerns of foreign nations."

Such are the words of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan. Their acts or omissions to act were still more significant of their opinion of the binding force of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Bitters of Buitrago, the Secretary of State of Nicaragua, to Mr. Buchanan, on the 12th of November, 1847, and of *Guerrero*, the President or Supreme Director of the State, to President Polk, on the 15th of November, 1847, *implore* the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Not one word of reply—not any kind of notice was ever given by either of these to Nicaragua that such letters were received. The most impudent consequence, urging again and again that Nicaragua was about to fall a victim to British aggression, and entreating the United States to interfere on the very principles advanced by Mr. Polk himself in his message at the first session of the 29th Congress, and reiterated in his Yucatan message of August, 1848. The solicitations of Nicaragua are fatally, unremittingly wedded to such other.

The following are the principal rights and privileges of the Nobility, as a body, without distinction of rank: They alone can possess real estate and own serfs. They alone can hold offices, civil and military, which gives to them the general administration and government of the Empire. Only the children of Noblemen, male or female, can be admitted to the public civil or military establishment of education at the cost of the State. They alone can enter the Universities. The noble is exempted from corporal punishment, and from every other infamous sentence. If any civil or military court finds a nobleman guilty of crime, and condemns him penally, previous to the execution of the judgement, whatever it may be—whether death or condemnation to Siberia, for the labor in the mines—the Noble is *disnobled*, and expelled from the caste, after which the sentence is executed. In justice to the new criminal code, published a few years since, it must be observed, that it treats with more relative severity the impeached and criminally condemned nobleman than it does the member of any other class, taking the ground that, as the Noble enjoys exclusive privileges, he has thus within his reach all the means of education, and his criminal conduct ought to be more rigidly retributed by the law. Finally, no direct or personal taxation can be imposed upon the nobility or their estates.

The public service being preserved for the nobles, it is a matter of peculiar obligation that they should enter it. Thus, if the members of a family shall for three generations fail to fulfil this duty, the third generation falls back into the ranks of the people, which is held to be not hereditary. Persons of this class are called *nouveaux-riches*, new manor-men, in whom the aristocratic privilege becomes extinct with all its honors, as for instance, the right of owning serfs, &c.

Abstractedly, and as a matter of principle, the Czar is supposed not to possess any power to hinder in any way the liberty of a Nobleman, in respect to the marriages in or out of the Empire. But, as nearly every Nobleman is in some way or other engaged in some branch of the public service, they come to depend on superiors and chiefs; in a word, on the ruling power and thus they are obliged to ask for permission to go, and for leave of absence. Aside from this, the Czar, who is the only law, may at his pleasure prohibit any individual not only from traveling in foreign countries, but even from circulating in the interior of the Empire, if he supposes that the individual is guilty of any political contamination.

Use Howe's Cough Candy.

TO PRINTERS.

THOSE wishing to negotiate for the right of Bascom's Composition for Stereotyping, can do it by calling or addressing postpaid, J. BASCOM, Chicago, No. 10 Clark st., or W. BASCOM, the inventor, Buffalo, N. Y. mh23

THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Engagement of Mr. H. A. Perry and Mr. McVicker.

THIS Evening the Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOW.

Bob Handy, ... Mr. Perry.
Peter Authbit, ... Mr. McVicker.
Sir Philip Handy, ... Mr. Hadaway.
Miss Handy, ... Mrs. Rice.
Susan Ashbert, ... Mrs. Kirk.

To conclude with

SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

Jack Cabbage, ... Mr. McVicker.
Mrs. Cabbage, ... Mrs. Rice.

Admittance to the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Second Circle 50 cents; Gallery for Colored Persons, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances will commence at 7½. Box office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5. Seats may be secured on application to the Treasurer. mh24

NOTICE.

Southern Michigan Telegraph Company,

BY virtue of a warrant issued to me under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Revised Statutes of Michigan of 1846, authorizing me to call upon the stockholders of the Southern Michigan Telegraph Company, for the payment of the several installments upon the stock thereof by them subscribed, and which may be required by said Company will be required to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company, at the office in the City of Detroit, on the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of the construction of the line of said Telegraph, during the present year, and the transmission of messages over the same, I hereby give notice accordingly.

ADDISON J. COMSTOCK,
Agent of said Company.

N. B.—All persons committing depredations on the Line will be prosecuted. mh24d1f

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BY THE USE OF

Dr. Lock's Celebrated Pulmonic Wafers.

ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best article for the speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Influenza. For sale Wholesale and Retail by the Agents,

ROBERT HUGUNIN, 129 S. Water st.
GEO. A. SPENCER, Agent for Chicago.

1853 SPRING TRADE 1853

GREATER FACILITIES THAN EVER.

Are now offered for buying Spring Goods of

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

WE are receiving DAILY by express, a large assortment of Dress Goods of all descriptions,as Black Gros de Rhynolins, do. Satins, Plaid Poplins, Plain do. do. Plaid and Plain Lustres, the most perfect goods in this kind we have ever seen; Plaid de Laines, Plain do. do. Plaid and Plain Merinoes, French Prints, White Goods of every description. The above goods have been purchased in New York and Boston, Chambleties, Linen Lawn Hdfs, Cambric and Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Laces, Collars, Capes, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers of all kinds, that we have ever been able to show, and to which we would call the attention of purchasers in the country, as we have made arrangements by which we are able to fully compete with any house in the city. Our stock is in this way all the new and choice styles in the market, thus keeping our stock fresh and attractive. We invite our friends who have so liberally patronized us the past year to call and examine our goods as they are, as we can now give them all the facilities of an Eastern Market, in the selection of new and desirable goods at early prices.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

Just received, Ladies Black Kidskins, very quality, in all sizes, colored do. mh24

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are forbidden to harbor one CHARLES E. POOTE, who has rendered himself a burden to my family, and also from renting a cottage owned by me, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him after this date. CHARLES E. POOTE is a man of bad habits, and is not to be trusted with money or property in any manner whatever. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ him, as I will not pay any bills contracted by him after this date. mh24

SITUATION WANTED—A capable person wants a situation in a Warehouse as Bookkeeper or checking Clerk. Information can be obtained at 57 South Water st. mh24

LAND WARRANTS—40's, 80's and 160's. A few for sale by mh24d1f

CLASSIFIED SEGARS—150 bbls Clarified. Suitable for a day received and for sale low. M. D. GILMAN. mh24

MOLASSES—100 bbls N. O. Plantation Molasses, on ..... Sugarhouse ..... for sale by this day received and for sale low. M. D. GILMAN. mh24

COLDRIGGS WORKS—Volume 3d and 4th, Barpers New Edition of Coleridge's works, for sale by mh24 DANENHOWER, 120 Lake st.

COLERIDGES WORKS—Volumes 3 and 4 Coleridge's Works; printed per volume, for sale by mh24 DANENHOWER, 120 Lake st.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF OLIVE—Agatha's Husband—a novel, by the author of "Olive," "Queechy," &c. &c. price 37½ cents. For sale by mh24 STANLEY & HUTCHINS, 95 Lake st.

DYES, BLUE AND GREEN TURTLE—
WHITE, BLACK AND STRAW COLD THREAD SILKS—
NEW AND RICH TAN COLD SILKS—
MARIA LOUISE SILKS—
STRAW COLD, GREEN AND LAVENDER SILKS—
mh24 STANLEY & HUTCHINS, 95 Lake st.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

GALENA and Chicago U. R. R. Co., and Air Line Road for Sale, by ..... mh24 BRADLEY, CURTISS & CO.

SPRING CAMP NOW OPENED.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON BY
ALLEN & HARDING,

Will take place at their

REAL ESTATE ROOMS,

No. 7 Clark St., on Wednesday, the 30th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

One 5 story frame building, situated on S. Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., known as No. 151. Also—lot 8 front on S. Branch by 120 deep running from River to Water st., between Wells and Franklin sts., known as Rucker's Map.

Also—5 lots on Wabash Avenue 150 feet front by 201 deep, in Blocks 81 and 82, directly in the rear of the American Car Factory.

Also—5 Lots on Wabash Avenue 150 feet front by 201 deep, in Block 82, directly in the rear of the American Car Factory.

Also—4 Lots on State st. 187 feet front by 201 deep, directly in the rear of the Car Factory.

Also—2 Lots on Michigan Avenue, 51 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Also—1 Lot on Rond st., 49 ft front by 122 deep.

Also—1 Lot on Rond st., 49 ft front by 122 deep.

Also—2 Lots on Rond st., 49 ft front by 122 deep.

Also—2 acres. A rare chance for investment.

Also—Lots 1 and 2, Block 14, Carpenter's Addition, Also—Lots 1 and 2, Block 14, Carpenter's Addition, Also—Lots 1 and 2, Block 14, Carpenter's Addition,

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1853.

JOB PRINTING.

We would call attention to our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing, and to the fact that we have a Power Press, and a short time will be ready to execute orders with neatness and dispatch. Orders may be left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, or at the door to the Post Office, and will be promptly attended to.

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Monday's, Wednesday's and Saturday's, in time for the morning mails. It is the size of the regular daily and contains all the reading matter of the latter. It is an excellent medium for merchants in the country to advertise in, and for residents in the country to subscribe for. Terms invariably in advance.

NEW SPRING MANUFACTORY.—A few days ago we stated that Messrs. Stevens were to put up an establishment for the building of locomotives. We are informed that they have just completed a contract with Messrs. Larned & Woodbridge for the purchase of ten acres of land on the lake shore, between sections 9 & 12, on the South part of "Old Tibbits' farm," for the purpose of erecting extensive buildings. The firm has contracted with the Illinois Central R. C Company for all the engines they can turn out. Building operations will be commenced next week. Two large buildings will be erected, three dwellings for the proprietors, and four hundred hands will be permanently at work before twelve months have expired. Old Tibbits' farm has been leased for the use of the workmen. This is undoubtedly one of the most important movements ever begun in this city.—Eastern manufactories are all crowded to overflowing with orders. The demand for locomotives for the Western Railroads will be immense for many years to come, and almost any amount of capital laid out in such establishments must prove most profitable.

St. James' Church.—This Church will be open for appropriate religious services to-day (Good Friday) at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

New Machine for Dating Corn.—We yesterday inspected the novel apparatus now nearly constructed by S. Marsh, Esq., for drying corn. The general frame work of the plan is the same as that used for malt drying. A circular kiln, 20 feet in diameter, is erected, within which are the usual stoves and hot air pipes; the top is covered with galvanized perforated iron. The novel feature in the apparatus is the introduction of a strong blast of air into the kiln, which in a highly rarified state, at once passing thro' the perforated metal, communicates a great amount of heat to the corn. The blast or blower is operated by a small engine, which is also employed for the purpose of turning over or raking the corn. The invention, which Mr. Marsh assures us he has thoroughly tested and proved to be satisfactory, will be of great value in the saving of time. By this process corn can be dried thoroughly in two hours; whereas by the old process it could not be completed in less than two days.

New Warehouse.—Mr. Carpenter, of the firm of Marsh & Carpenter, has contracted for the erection of a large brick warehouse on the North side of the river, immediately West of McCormick's Reaper Factory. It is to be four stories and a basement, and sixty by one hundred feet.

To Captains of Vessels.—The laws of the United States require that every Captain or other officer, having charge of vessels, sailing or steaming on the lakes, shall, before discharging his freight or cargo, go to the Collector's Office and make oath that he has deposited in the Post Office all the letters confided to his care.

Captains had better take note of this fact, as the penalties for violating the law are very severe, and it is understood that it is intended to enforce it strictly.

Mammoth Steer.—Messrs. Clybourne & Ellis have two Hogs, which they are about to slaughter, the weight of which is nearly 1,100 pounds each. We understand that one is intended to be hung up in their stall in the State Street Market, and the other in the North Market. One of the hogs was raised by Mr. Clybourne, and the other in Mellaney County.

Large Load.—The canal boat Col. Benton cleared for La Salle, yesterday, with 109,000 ft of lumber. We believe this is the largest load ever taken from this city by any other boat.

The Theatre.—Those who patronize the Theatre will be glad to learn that the indefatigable caterer for public amusement and instruction, Mr. Rice, has engaged the Misses Susan and Kate Dean, to appear on the Chicago board in a few days. During the time the Theatre has been opened for the present season, the house has generally been well filled with respectable audiences. The performances have given great satisfaction to play goers, and the selection of pieces, both for interest and moral, has been very judicious. The *corps dramatique* at the present time is more efficient and complete than on any former occasion. Mr. Perry, the leading actor, so well known in the theatrical world, and here in various characters he has played, has received much applause. McVicker, the comedian, so inimitably takes the imitator, mightily convulses the audience with laughter; he is a decided favorite, and certainly deserves all the praise he receives. Mrs. Bynne, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Hanley and Mrs. Rice, in the various characters they sustain, win the approbation of all. Many new scenes have been painted, and in a style that reflects the highest credit upon the artist, Mr. C. Smith. The "Landing of Columbus," the "City of Lyons," and other scenes have excited much admiration. The decorations and interior arrangement of the Theatre are as perfect as almost any out of New York. The bill of fare for to-night is an attractive one, the pieces for performance being "Speed the Plow, and "Sudden Thoughts."

More Lumber Arrivals.—On Thursday, the schooners Calcutta and George W. Dole, from Milwaukee, and John Lillie from Sheboygan, arrived yesterday with cargoes of lumber.

Fox Bivalve.—The bark H. B. Morgan, brig Carolina, and schooner Crescent are loading with grain for Buffalo.

Bob Lake Steamer.—The schooner George W. Ford, built at Milwaukee last fall has been purchased by a Company at Oshkoshgon and will be taken across the Portage into Lake Superior as soon the ice will permit. We learn that the steamer Sam Ward is also to be taken over into Lake Superior on the opening of navigation.

Accident.—Yesterday two lads, about ten years old, fell off the dock at A. T. Spencer & Co's, but were secured by a bystander who jumped in and supported them until others pulled them out.

The vessels that were driven back on Wednesday, left again yesterday afternoon.

FOR COLLECTOR—SOUTH CHICAGO.

WM. C. MACK is a candidate for Collector of West Chicago, the ensuing April election. A. A. DEXTER.

mh24

MARRIED,

At Oak Ridge, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Jesse Hunter, Mr. JAMES T. HOYT, of Chicago, to Miss ANGIE M. BURDITT, of Oak Ridge.

At Marion, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Bowen, A. POTS, Esq., late a merchant of Chicago, to Miss ELIZA M. McLANE, of Marion.

DIED,

On Wednesday, March 23, 1853, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, on Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

On Wednesday, March 23, 1853, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, on Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Thursday Evening, March 24, 1853.

A decrease of rain in Canal are increasing, and more will pass over the Illinois Michigan Canal, than for any previous week this season. Receipts by Rail-road, however, are not increasing, and have about reached their maximum, while the bad state of the roads before preventing increasing in—in regard to the Canal coming in from Canal, it is but just to say that it is on a better condition than any other part of the country, and the latter preventing transportation

BANKS.

Commercial Exchange Company
MARKIN G
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS
Southern Bank Notes, Coupons, Gold and Silver Bullion, Drafts, Bills, &c., bought, sold, and exchanged at the highest rates.
CHARLES H. MARKIN, Cashier.

F. G. ADAMS
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
84 Clark Street,
DRAFTS for sale on New York for
Payment of Coupons.
Local Securities bought and sold.
Collections made on favorable terms.

Mechanics' Bank,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
THE undersigned, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C., is authorized by the Directors of said Bank to say to the public that they are prepared to receive deposits, discount notes, buy and sell Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, and make prompt collections.
WM. H. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' BANK
OF MARYLAND,
No. 100 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
EXCHANGE, COIN AND UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought and sold at the highest rates.
CLARK BROTHERS & CO.

THE CITY BANK,
No. 24 CLARK STREET.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS, on which interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on demand. Buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Uncurrent Money, and Certificates of Deposit. Collections made on favorable terms.
HARVEY LUCAS & CO.

J. A. Fuller & Co.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 19, Wall street, New York.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds remitted at par. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Drafts on Europe, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Georgetown, D. C., Exton wanted in Va.

BANK OF COMMERCE,
No. 82, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
WILL buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Uncurrent Money receive deposits, and make collections on favorable terms.
JAMES H. WOODWORTH, President.
JOHN WENTWORTH, Cashier.

FOREST BROTHERS & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 67 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Buy and sell Exchange on the principal Eastern and European cities, and receive deposits on favorable terms.
Collections promptly attended to.
FOREST BROTHERS & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1853.

COOK & SARGENT,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 69 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK & SARGENT, Chicago, Ill.
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